Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1801. [NO. 32.

Public Sale.

On THURSDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.
French Brandy in bls.
Holland Gin in bls.
Teneriffe Wine in casks,
Cordials in bls.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
Molasses in hhds.
Rice in tierces and bls.
Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
Cotton in bales—*on a credit.*

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Planes,
Carpets and Carpeting,
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
A variety of Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Dec. 21. Vendue-Master.

Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in hhds. and bls.
Sugar in do.
Coffee in bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Raisins in do.
Starch in do.
Tobacco in kegs, &c.—ALSO,

A quantity of Dry Goods,
Viz.

Kendal Cottons,
Kerseys,
Halfthicks, Plains,
Plaids, Coatings,
Duffils, Flannels,
Irish and Sheeting Linens,
German Oznaburgs,
Calicoes, Durants,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Silk Gloves,
Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.

H. and T. MOORE,
Dec. 21. Auctioneers

For BOSTON,

The Schooner
PRISCILLA
(A good vessel)
PRINCE HARDING, Master,
Will take freight on reasonable terms.—Apply to the Master on board, or to
JOHN G. LADD,
Who has lately received and now offers for Sale,
20 Hogsheads of excellent Molasses,
15 do. do. Sugar,
25 do. do. Rum,
5 do. Copperas & Brimstone,
10 Casks Cordials,
20 Barrels Boston Beef,
30 Casks, 20 Boxes } Fresh Raisins,
50 Bags Coffee,
200 Boxes Candles and Soap,
5 Bags Cotton,
5 Do. Hops,
10 Boxes Cotton and Wool Cards,
20 Do. 10 by 18 Glass,
30 Chests fresh Teas, 20 Bales Russia Sheeting, 8 Do. Ravens Duck, } Entitled to drawback.
3 Cases of Writing Paper,
50 Boxes fresh Chocolate,
Excellent Dimb Fish, &c. &c. &c.
December 8. d

In the case of Andrew Ramsay and Wm. Ramsay, Bankrupts.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy was duly awarded and issued against Andrew Ramsay and William Ramsay, of the town of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, by the name and the description of Andrew Ramsay and William Ramsay, on the ninth day of December, in the year of our lord, one thousand eight hundred and one: And whereas the commissioners in and by the said commission named and authorised, have declared them to be bankrupts; the said commissioners do hereby summon and require the said Andrew Ramsay and William Ramsay personally to be and appear before the commissioners, in the said commission named, on Thursday the thirty first day of this present month; on Thursday the 28th day of January next; and on Thursday the 11th day of February next, at the Washington tavern in Alexandria, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, then and there to be examined, and to make a full & true discovery and disclosure of all their estate and effects according to the directions of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," at either of which meetings the creditors of said bankrupts may attend to prove the same, and those who are indebted to the said bankrupts, or have effects of any kind in their hands belonging to them, are not to pay away or secrete the same.

JAMES KEITH,
J. C. HERBERT,
J. B. NICKOLLS, } Comm'rs.
Teste, HENRY MOORE,
Secretary to the Commission.
Dec. 22. d3t

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT
COTTOM & STEWART'S
Book-Store, Royal-street,

POLITICAL ESSAYS,
RELATIVE TO THE
War of the French Revolution;
—VIZ.—

AN ARGUMENT
Against continuing the War, for the subversion of the Republican Government of France:

A LETTER
To the Duke of Portland, being an answer to the two Letters of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke, against treating for Peace with the French Republic:—And

A MEMORIAL,
Proposing a Plan, for the Conquest and Emancipation of Spanish America, by means which would promote the tranquility of Ireland.

BY JAMES WORKMAN, ESQ.

Nov. 20.

BENNETT and WATTS
HAVE IMPORTED,
In the ship Martha, arrived at Baltimore,
The following Goods,
—VIZ.—
Mens' Boots and Half Boots of the 1st quality and fashion—*London made.* Shoes 1st and 2d quality.

FLEECY HOSIERY,
Consisting of
Socks, Stockings, Waistcoats, Shirts and Drawers, &c. &c.
Nov. 17. eo

ABEL WILLIS
Has for sale, at his store on Prince-Street,
(Just from Norfolk)
Soft shelled Almonds, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Grapes; best Jamaica Sugar by the barrel or smaller quantity, Havanna white and brown do. best English Cheese, elegant Travelling Cases, best Spanish Segars and Crab Cyder.
Dec. 4. eo.

Robert T. Hooe and Co.
HAVE IMPORTED,
In the brig Neptune, from Lisbon,
AND OFFER FOR SALE,
100 casks Lisbon Wine of a superior quality,
800 bushels of Salt,
1 bale of Morocco Skins,
A few boxes of Lemons and Oranges,
Figs in Frails,
Olive Oil, Almonds, Filberts,
10 bundles floor carpets and foot mats.
They have likewise on hand,
A few bales of Negro cottons and blankets,
German Linens,
Earthen Ware in crates, Sugar in hhds. and bls. and coffee in bags and tierces,
Nov. 30. d

FALL GOODS.
William Oxley and Co.
HAVE IMPORTED,
In the Reserve from London, and Alligator from Liverpool,
Part of their Fall Goods,
which will be sold very low for cash or approved notes, and a liberal credit will be given to their punctual customers.
On hand,
A quantity of East India Segars,
Manufactured Tobacco in kegs.
Oct. 5. d

FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has received, by the Reserve from London, part of his
FALL ASSORTMENT,
and is in daily expectation of receiving the balance by the first arrivals from Liverpool.

James Wilson.
Sept. 12. d

FALL GOODS.

CUTHBERT POWELL
Has received, per the Eliza, from Liverpool, an Importation of
Fall & Winter Goods,
which he is now opening at the store lately occupied by Messrs. A. and W. Ramsay, on King-street, and which he offers for sale on moderate terms by the piece or package.
Also,
25 Crates Earthen Ware,
well assorted.
Sept. 29. eo

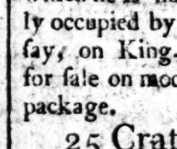
Dancing Academy.

NEXT Friday being Christmas day, the scholars are hereby informed, that the two next days of tuition will be next Saturday and the Monday following; and the night scholars will please to attend on Thursday and Monday evenings next.
Dec. 21. d3t

SOAL LEATHER
And Mens' coarse Shoes,
Just received a quantity, for sale by
JOHN G. LADD.
Dec. 19. d

JUST RECEIVED,
COARSE WOOLLENS,
Consisting of
Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings, striped blankets and kersey duffils---For sale on very moderate terms by the package, on the usual credit.
Wm. HODGSON.
Oct. 6. d

For Freight or Charter



The BRIG
NEPTUNE,
Capt. Coleman,
now lying in this port and ready to take in a cargo. Apply to
ROBT. T. HOOE and CO.
Who wish to Charter
A SHIP of 300 to 350 hhds. to load with tobacco,
Dec 19. d3t

ROBERT B. JAMESSON
OFFERS FOR SALE,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
LIQUORS & GROCERIES,
—Consisting of—

Old Cogniac, Barcelona, Peach, and Apple } BRANDIES,
Java, and Green } COFFEE,
Spinning Cotton, Molasses,
Old Jamaica, W. India, and N. England } RUM,
Demijohns, from 3 to 6 gals.
Stone Jugs,
Starch and Fig Blue,
Claret, Madeira, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga and Corsica } WINES,
Holland Geneva,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento,
Cayenne and Black } PEPPER,
Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin & Souchong } TEAS, *of the Clothier's cargo,*
Muscovado, Loaf, and Powdered } SUGARS,
Rice, Race and Ground Ginger,
Castile, White, and } SOAP,

Best Orleans and flota indigo, Spanish segars, mustard, madder, coperas, allum, brimstone, glue, saltpetre, sweet oil in flasks and bottles, Leiper's and Hamilton's snuff, short pipes in kegs, common and fine Albany chocolate, wine and cyder vinegar, capers, olives, anchovies, cucumbers, fruits in brandy, pearl barley, battle and FF gunpowder, patent shot, Cavendish's best chewing tobacco.

Also,

A few kegs and boxes fresh raisins and currants.
Nov. 30. eo3t

MILFORD FOR SALE.

Pursuant to a Decree of the Court of Chancery of Fairfax county, will be sold on the premises, on the first day of January next, at 12 o'clock,

A TRACT of LAND on Holmes's Run, late the property of Robert Allison, deceased, containing 44 acres, to satisfy debts due to Robert Mease and Dennis Ramsay, both of Alexandria. On this tract, known by the name of MILFORD, there is erected a mill, supplied by a very constant stream of water, well calculated for grist or merchant use: she has a pair of good burr stones, and a pair of cullens, with bolting cloth, screen, elevators, hopper-boy, &c. It is calculated that the burr stones alone can grind 30,000 bushels of wheat in the year, and that there is sufficient head of water to convert her into an over-shot mill. There are besides on the premises, a good log house, meat house, stable and cabin. The whole in fee simple, as will appear by reference to the records of the county court. The mill is situated about 5¼ miles from Alexandria, ½ of a mile from each of the great roads leading from the westward, is well adapted for the purchase of grain, and offers to a capitalist alluring prospects of gain.

The terms of sale are, one third of the purchase money shall be payable in eight months, one third in sixteen months, and one third within two years from the day of sale, with interest from that time. The purchaser to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money at the terms beforementioned.

CHARLES LITTLE,
Wm. PAYNE,
GEO. SUMMERS, } Com'rs.
Nov. 17. eo6t zaw3t

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, December 18.

On motion of Mr. Giles, the house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nicholson in the chair, on the bill for the *apportionment of representatives*, according to the second census.

Mr. Macon (speaker) moved to strike out "thirty three," the ratio fixed by the bill, for the purpose of inserting "thirty."

Mr. Macon observed that it did not appear from the different ideas expressed by different gentlemen that any material inconvenience would result from the increased number of members that would be created by the ratio of thirty thousand being adopted. Whereas on the ground of principle a great benefit would flow from it. In his opinion to secure the confidence of the people in the government, it was essential to lessen the districts as much as possible, that the elector might know the elected. At present particularly in North Carolina, they were so large that a voter depended more upon the opinion of others, that upon his own information. The ratio of 30,000 would not introduce into the House more than 160 members, which number did not equal that of the members in several of the state legislatures, of which no complaints had been made, and from which no inconvenience had risen. He felt particularly for Delaware, which would be severely affected by the ratio in the bill,

Mr. Giles hoped the motion would obtain. As far as respected the state of Virginia he felt little or no anxiety. But he, on general principles, preferred the smallest ratio. It was an essential principle of a republican government that the people voting should know whom they vote for; that the elector should be well acquainted with the elected.—To insure this effect the districts should be small. He was aware of the impossibility of reaching this point precisely; but it was our duty to approach it as nearly as possible. Though, in relation to the situation of Delaware, he did not subscribe fully to the ideas of some gentlemen, as the case was an extreme one, and he knew the impropriety of relying upon such case, as the reasoning from an extreme generally led to an extreme, yet he thought the relation [illegible] of Delaware and Virginia, as stated, to be correct; for it was a fact that Virginia, entitled to 22 representatives was not so much affected by any given fraction, as Delaware, entitled to but one representative.

But the reply to the inequality of her representation here is, that she has two representatives in the Senate; and it is inferred that she will hence derive a larger weight in the union. Such was the theory of the thing. But what was the result of experience? Mr. Giles said he had once supposed that the small states would have an undue advantage over the large states. His opinion had since altered. All the small states were surrounded and compressed by large states, and derived their political sympathies from them. It was true the small states had each 2 votes in the Senate. Yet what superior advantage have they in the government generally? He was, therefore, clearly of opinion that the claims of the small states to the largest representation that could be constitutionally given them, ought not to be affected by their representation in the Senate.

The fact was that this house was the basis of confidence in the government. We had heard much about an alarm, about disorganization, and the disposition of large states to swallow up the rights of all the other states. He would ask whether the adoption of a large ratio would lessen this clamour, promote the general confidence, and increase the stability of the government.

Mr. Jones hoped the amendment would prevail. There was not a doubt but that the small states would be materially affected by the ratio in the bill. It was true, that according to the theory of our government, the members of that house did not represent the states. But what was the fact? In truth our representation was that of absolute locality. Can I, said Mr. Jones, represent as effectually, Massachusetts or Vermont, as Pennsylvania?

Mr. Van Ness declared himself to be uninfluenced by local considerations, or particular inconveniences. If we attempted to avoid them by the adoption of any ratio we should be mistaken. The inequality of states could not be remedied. If a remedy was sought, it must be found in the Senate. The large states had not that exclusive weight which had been stated. If the numbers of the large states in this house should overbear the smaller states they would find their protection in the Senate. The fractional loss, so much dwelt on, was not a loss to the state, it was only a loss to that part of the state which was unrepresented, and the loss would be the same to a larger state, if its unrepresented fraction were equally great.

Mr. Van Ness said it had always been his desire to consult the wishes of the people and to conform to them. He considered those wishes as solemnly expressed in the constitution, which had decided that the ratio should not be less than 30,000, and in the law passed immediately after the adoption of the constitution, fixing the ratio at 33,000.

As to the experience of the states, so often appealed to, he would state that of his own. The constitution of New-York originally fixed the Representation in one branch at 300, and in the other at 150. After suffering the inconveniences of so large a legislative body, a convention had been called, which reduced the one branch to 150, and the other to 32 members.

It was the opinion of some gentlemen that the essential principle of our government was the equal representation of the states in the Senate. This was a mistaken opinion. The federalism of the government might have been as well preserved by an unequal representation in the Senate. The feature was not the offspring of principle, but of concession. If we looked to antiquity, we would observe the smaller states of a confederation always inferior to the larger; and he recollected one case of a confederation, in which one state was entitled to three, another to two, and the third to one representative.

Mr. Smilie heartily concurred in opinion with the gentleman from New-York, that we ought not to respect local feelings; but that we ought to go on general grounds. Possessing these principles we still know how difficult it is to do complete justice. For himself he would be satisfied with the ratio of thirty-three, if he could not obtain that of thirty thousand. He was in favor of a large representation, because he relied on that for safety and œconomy. For when he considered the great powers of the other branches of the government (powers in the opinion of some men too great) he thought it was their duty to impart to that house all the constitutional power that could be conferred. This would enable the House to resist all encroachments attempted to be made upon it.

Mr. Bacon said, that for himself, he was satisfied with the present ratio as it stood in the bill. This was the ratio which had been adopted when our numbers were much less than they now are, that it did not appear but that it had given general satisfaction, and then no other inconvenience had accrued, than such as might be expected to follow from the adoption of any other ratio whatever.

It would seem to be rather unnatural, and the reverse of what was contemplated by those who enacted the constitution, as our numbers increase, to lessen the ratio of representation. He was therefore against striking out the number 33, with a view to insert a lower number.

A divisor of 33,000, would now give a house consisting of at least 140 members, which even on the present ratio, must soon become, not only too expensive, but unwieldy.

It has been repeatedly urged, that the present ratio leaves a very large fraction to the state of Delaware. This, it was admitted, was matter of regret; but that, let what ratio might be adopted, such fractional parts must be expected to fall somewhere—that such fractions would be likely to vary from time to time, and shift from state to state, as the population may increase and vary in the several states. And Mr. B. did not conceive that the particular case of Delaware, hard as it might seem, furnished a sufficient reason for altering an entire system.

As to what had been urged of the disadvantage to which electors were subjected in large districts, of not knowing the characters of their representatives and candidates, Mr. B. observed, that this was a disadvantage which was lessening with rapidity from year to year, and from one election to another—that to whatever inconvenience electors may heretofore have been subjected by the want of a knowledge of their candidate, from this inconvenience they are already in a great measure relieved, and it must in a very short time entirely cease to exist. If any inconvenience of this kind still remains, by an election or two more it would be entirely removed.

It had been urged that Delaware had but one representative, and every state ought to have two. But why two, Mr. B. queried, rather than three? It is true that two are better than one; and three are better than either one or two; for, as we have long since been told, "A *three-fold* cord is not easily broken."

Mr. Bacon concluded by saying that, as 33,000 was the ratio which had been adopted when our population was much less than it now is; and as it has been practised upon without any inconvenience, or general dissatisfaction, he was unwilling to risque the uncertain consequences of an *innovation* at this particular time.

Mr. T. Morris was of opinion that the arguments drawn from the representation in the Senate had nothing to do with this question. The House had a constitutional duty to perform, that was highly interesting. The only question is, how shall it be performed. The people ought to be fully represented; that is, the number of their representatives should be increased until that number became inconvenient for the transaction of business. He had never been a friend to an enormous legislation; such as that in France, a mob convention. He tho't the idea incorrect, that this House should acquire a weight that might enable it to bear down the other branch of the legislature. He hoped, if any such attempt should be made, that body would have sufficient spirit to resist it; and he trusted there would always be firmness enough here to resist any encroachment attempted.

As to the present ratio guiding, he did not think that House should be governed by any uniform rule. They ought, on the contrary, to be governed by the existing circumstances. Not believing that any inconvenience would arise from the augmentation of representation on the ratio of 30,000, he would be in favor of it from the reasons he had assigned.

Mr. Dennis did not rise to say any thing new on the subject; but merely as he had altered his mind since the business was before the house, to assign some of the reasons which had influenced him. He was now in favor of the ratio of thirty thousand. His first impressions were against it from an apprehension that the increased numbers of the house would increase expence, and produce disorder.—But he acknowledged himself convinced by the arguments which had fallen from the gentleman from Virginia, which he thought counterbalanced his previous apprehension.

Mr. Dennis thought it all important to preserve an equilibrium between the different departments of the government, and he was convinced that this would be best affected by making the representation in this house as large as the Constitution permitted, and convenience justified. If we expected to retain the confidence of the people, it was necessary to increase the representative branch; for it would be in vain to look for that confidence necessary to give it a proper portion of energy, unless there existed a sympathy between the elector and the elected.

Mr. Randolph hoped the amendment would not obtain. The difference between the effects of the two ratios was not very important; but it was highly important that a doctrine so heretical and improper as that which had been avowed should be exploded on its first annunciation. He meant that doctrine, which considered this house as the representatives of the people. When the Constitution was formed, two great difficulties presented themselves. The large states refused to confer on the government greater powers than those it enjoyed, which deeply affected their wealth and their numbers, unless according to the ratio of their numbers they should participate in the administration of it; while the smaller states withheld their concurrence, unless their sovereignties were guaranteed and protected. These two difficulties were surmounted by the plan of the present Constitution; according to which the members of this house were the representatives, not of the people, but of the states in proportion to their numbers. This was the theory of the government for which he must contend.

Mr. Randolph believed that the strongest objection urged against the adoption of the Constitution was that it tended to a consolidation of the states. But when he looked into it with a federal eye (and with no other eye could he ever look at it) he saw the state sovereignties in all its parts acknowledged and protected. Of this, the very bill was itself a proof. For the apportionment was not among the people, but among the states, according to the number of each. Believing that this house is the representative of the states, it was his opinion that so long as the relative weight of states could be preserved, it was immaterial that each state should be represented by a large number of members.

It was with extreme regret, and some diffidence, Mr. R. said that he differed from his colleague on this subject. His colleague wished to increase the house to such an extent as to make it the depository of the whole confidence of the people. Mr. Randolph wished it to possess that confidence so far as related to federal objects, but no further. Increase it, according to the theory of gentlemen, make it in point of numbers a British Parliament, or a French Convention, and you will proportionably diminish the confidence of the people in the state governments. They will become feeble barriers against the powers of the general government; and the people will enquire for what purpose they elect their state legislatures.

Mr. Randolph believed it to be of infinite importance that the poises of the government should be preserved; that it should confine itself to federal objects.—His object, therefore, was to preserve on that floor the proportionate weight between the several states which the Constitution had fixed.

Had any objection been made to the old Congress under the Confederation, that was federally organized, for the want of talents or integrity? No. The only objection was that they wanted power. Had the public affairs been conducted with less ability than they are at present? He had neither heard, nor did he believe that they had.

Mr. R. concluded by making some remarks, on the score of convenience similar to those already stated.

Dr. Mitchell. [Our attention was unavoidably, and much to our regret, called off, during the first part of Dr. Mitchell's observations. To give the closing remarks might be an act of injustice, unconnected as they would be with those which preceded. We, therefore, forbear the attempt, and confine our notice to the statement that he supported the ratio of 33,000.]

Mr. S. Smith felt indifferent whether the ratio of thirty-three, or that of thirty thousand were adopted; but felt anxious that justice should be done to the state of Maryland. He understood that radical errors had existed in the numbers given to that state; that in Hartford county there were returned only 3,000 slaves, whereas there ought to have been returned 18,000; and that in Cecil there were returned 9,000, instead of 15,000. He hoped, in order to have these errors corrected, the committee would rise, that the original returns in the office of state might be examined.

This motion gave rise to a conversation of some length, in which on one side the impropriety and injustice of making an apportionment under the existing errors, and without the return from Tennessee were argued; and, on the other side, the great inconveniences of delay, and the inability of the house to obtain a correction of errors, which if attempted in one instance, might be attempted in many.

Mr. Van Ness informed the committee that the return from Tennessee was received at the office of state, and that it made the population of that state amount to 92,000.

It was ultimately agreed that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again; which was granted.

Adjourned till Monday.

FROM THE AURORA.

The vast importance of American wood and timber, and wood-lands.

IT is well known, that the resources of the United States in *wood and timber*

within a day's hauling of navigable ſtreams are greatly reduced, and in a courſe of rapid conſumption. Our Iron Works, ſmith's ſhops, breweries, diſtilleries, lime kilns, coopers, houſe and ſhip carpenters, and joiners, cabinet makers, wharf builders, bridge builders, carriage-makers, tanners, brick-makers and potters, and private families, conſume yearly an immenſe and encreaſing quantity of wood and timber in their trades and dwellings. The exports for one year ending on the 30th Sept. 1800; were as follows:

19,375,625 Staves and heading,
76,027,800 Shingles,
2,121,189 Hoops and Poles,
68,825,280 Feet of Boards, Plank, &c.

164,349,894
1195 Tons of Timber.

Other wooden lumber,	73,344	Dols.
Oak bark, and die woods,	15,774	do.
Manufactures of wood,	117,651	do.

Beſides theſe aſtoniſhing quantities and amounts, there were ſent out of the United States the following caſks made of wood, reduced to barrels:

60,000	barrels for Pot-Aſh and Pearl-Aſh,	
16,594	do.	for Apples,
2,800	do.	for Cider and malt liquors,
75,045	do.	for Beef,
55,460	do.	for Pork,
81,199	do.	for Biſcuit,
653,052	do.	for Flour,
50,388	do.	for Pickled Fiſh,
80,000	do.	for Flaxſeed,
10,000	do.	for Indigo,
160,000	do.	for Indian and Rye Meal,
14,550	do.	for Linſeed oil, and other oils,
96,500	do.	for Tar, Pitch, Roſin, Turpentine, ſpirits of turpentine and varniſh.
1,400	do.	for Wax and Tallow,
1,500	do.	for Molaſſes,
280,000	do.	for Rice,
300,000	do.	for Tobacco,
16,000	do.	for American Spirits,
40,000	do.	for Butter, lard, biſcuit &c.

1,994,088 Total.

The conſumption of wood for 8000 tons of pot and pearl-aſhes, and in barrels and caſks for flour, meal, liquors, meat, fiſh, oil, apples, &c. for tranſportation coaſtwiſe, and for home uſe is very great. Our public and private ſhips require a large quantity of wood to build and repair them. Our buildings for reſidence, ſtoring goods, covering produce and cattle, mills, workſhops, &c. require a prodigious maſs of wooden materials. New-England, and the ſandy countries, and the new ſettlements, build very little of brick or ſtone, nearly all of boards and logs. The manufactures of tar, pitch, turpentine and roſin, deſtroy or injure yearly a great number of trees.——In addition to all theſe, the very great conſumption and demands of Great Britain, for timber and wooden articles and materials, and for tar, pitch and turpentine, is likely to be transferred from the Baltic countries to the United States of America, becauſe the Baltic countries will be more and more averſe to ſell them. In their ſecret feelings, the differences are great and ſerious, and will probably lead to ſome alteration in *commerce and economy of wood* on the part of the Northern Powers, whoſe ſtock is moreover greatly exhauſted. Beſides all theſe circumſtances, it is certain that the demand for wood to rebuild, repair, and improve the Weſt India Iſlands, will be very great on the recent peace.

The high prices of coffee, ſugar, rum, molaſſes, cotton, and other Weſt-India productions enſure the univerſal cultivation of thoſe iſlands now the war is ended, which will *at leaſt double* the demand for American wooden materials to build, and to pack produce. It has become the intereſt of the people of this country, to conſider its property in wood, and woodlands with attention and forethought, and our merchants and government will not be unmindful of the importance of our private and public ſhip-building, our carrying trade, and our naval armaments, whether ſtanding or occaſional.

A FRIEND TO TRADE.

FROM A KENTUCKY GAZETTE, NOV. 20.

A ſubſcriber has furniſhed us with the following report of Mr. John Young, who was ſent by the committee of the South Alkhorn Aſſociation of Baptiſts, as a miſſionary to the Indians.

Ottawa Town, Nov. 9th, 1801.

Met the chiefs and friends of the Shawaneſe Tribe of Indians in council, after reading the letters from the committee of the South Alkhorn aſſociation, and governor St. Clair. The nature of the buſineſs being opened by John Young, miſſioner, Stephen Ruddle, interpreter,—the letters and wampom from the committee being received, the chiefs proceeded to the buſineſs of conſultation.

THE SPEECH,

Delivered the 2d day of the council, by the chief, BLACK HOOF.

BROTHERS,

We have taken into conſideration your letters to us, and have come to the reſolution, that we be no more two people, but that we will live as brothers even as one people—that the white people and red people may be the ſame as one body, or as two good brothers, loving each other, and to remain ſo forever. We wiſh that young brothers of the white people and red people, may always live as brothers, that they may always live as brothers to advantage of each other, not break the peace of themſelves or their fathers.

In anſwer to gov. St. Clair's letter.

As we wiſh to live in love and peace with all our brothers, we hope the Great Spirit will direct us to take our brother's advice, as he calls us ſons or children of love.

Anſwer continued to Committee.

And now brothers we have concluded to tell you our minds about your kindneſs in ſending your letter and friends Young and Ruddle, to tell us good things about the Great Spirit above. Now brothers, we have come to a concluſion among ourſelves, that we are glad that our white brothers have thought of us at laſt, you have diſtreſſed your red brothers in times paſt, in driving us from town to town; but we hope the Great Spirit hath learnt you peace and great good things. We tell you that we gladly receive the brothers you ſent, and we hope that the Great Spirit is bringing the time, when the red brothers and white brothers will be as one, in knowing theſe great things that our brothers tell us about—and we hope that our white brothers will continue their love to their red brothers, and ſend us the things you learn of the Great Spirit.—— We are glad—very glad, for the things you have told us—our brother you have ſent, told us yeſterday good things about loving the Great Spirit, and loving our brothers; that we are all ſure to die, and that all people muſt know the love of the Great Spirit & Jeſus Chriſt that he has ſent, and love their brothers, or they can't go to the Good Spirit, and happy place, he has for his people. The brother told us that the Good Spirit made us all of the ſame fleſh; and that he did not wiſh us to give land or money to the white brothers. He ſays all he wants is the happineſs of our ſouls when we die—for us to know the love of our maker. He tells us he will come once or twice a year, to tell us the good things of the other world; and we thank him for coming and bringing our friend to be his tongue. As you know theſe great things, brothers, we wiſh you to think about your red brothers, and try to learn us the ſinging or goſpel, and the good things our brother has told us, about theſe things our brother told us yeſterday.

(Here the chief ſtopped his ſpeech, and attended to an under chief who had his face ſully impreſſed with the effects of ſpiritous liquors, who dictated as follows:)

But brothers, our belief is, that we are made by the ſame hand; that the ſame ſpirit has taught us a religion; You have a religion; we can't tell that ours is not as good as yours; but we are afraid that you will over run our country, as you are a great people, but muſt not break our friendſhip; we wiſh that to continue forever. No brothers, we have given you this anſwer, being a few of the children of our nation now ſetting in council at this place. Now, our Kentucky brothers, as you tell us that all the red brothers are deſirous to hear the news from you, we ſhall let them all know what you ſay. We are ſomewhat unable to give a full anſwer, as we are ſo few in number. We are about ſending to congreſs, then we ſhall have a full council, and will lay the buſineſs before all our brothers, and ſend you a full anſwer when concluded.

Wanted to Hire,

By the month or year, a female ſervant to waſh and cook for a ſmall family. To one of an honeſt induſtrious character good wages will be given.——Enquire of the printers.

Dec. 23. 99

Alexandria Advertiſer.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23.

THOUGHTS OCCASIONED BY THE PEACE.

To controul the evil propenſities of mankind, ſince the days of ADAM, has required all the influence of reaſon and religion, of manners and laws. Without theſe ſalutary reſtraints manifeſtly intended by the author of Nature, men would become more ferocious than brutes, the world be filled with violence, and ſociety inſtead of a bleſſing would be the greateſt curſe.

After all the miſeries, which have been ſuffered from the exceſſes of the human paſſions, it would ſeem incredible that a great and enlightened nation could be found whoſe government ſhould diſown the obligations of moral rectitude, openly deride the ſanctions of a pure religion, and vauntingly defy the vengeance of the Deity. Yet all this we have ſeen!

To thoſe who know how much the ſafety and independence of every ſtate depends upon its power to repel the encroachments of its neighbours, the inordinate power of France is a juſt occaſion of ſerious regret; but the means which have been employed to accumulate this power are much more to be deplored, as they are of a nature to produce evils intolerable and yet irremediable in all free ſtates, and to increaſe the rigors of ſervitude in ſuch as are not Free.

Whatever of mildneſs or moderation there was in the government of the European continent will be neceſſarily exchanged for ſeverity, and whatever of liberty there was, together with the means and motive to revive it, are already annihilated by jacobiniſm. Jacobiniſm will give a name and diſtinction of infamy to the age in which we have lived, and will be unceaſingly execrated by the wiſe and good of every future generation to whom its character ſhall be known. Jacobiniſm is that ſyſtem of artifice, by which men, without moral honeſty, but with enterpriſing talents, are enabled to combine the deſperate and diſcontented with the ignorant and the indigent of every civilized country againſt the claims of virtue, the rights of property, and the order of ſociety. Jacobiniſm foments diſcontent that it may profit by them; ſeduces honeſt credulity and then uſes it for diſhoneſt purpoſes. It nouriſhes political jealouſy and then guides it; finally, it cheriſhes falſe ambition, ſtimulates avarice and provokes the turbulent paſſions till they burſt the bonds of morality and law, and thus opens the way for unavoidable deſpotiſm.

Jacobiniſm ſoon triumphed over France, and with the boundleſs reſources of that country, eaſily conquered half of Europe, and made ſome progreſs towards the conqueſt of the United States. The principles of jacobiniſm having wrought their full effect in France, are *there* ſuppreſſed, but the immenſe military force it created, and the inſatiable luſt of perſonal domination and ſpirit of national aggrandiſement which it excited, ſtill remain; the activity of theſe is, at preſent, ſuſpended by a treaty with the only power, that has been diſpoſed and able to defy and defeat them. But it is difficult to conceive, that the preſent condition of Europe will long remain without important changes.

France, with all her ambition, is too powerful for the ſtates around her; ſhe will, therefore, acquire more, or be deprived of a part of what ſhe now poſſeſſes, and her neighbours will, probably, be compelled to elect, whether they will reſign their independence, or fight to defend it; whether the old combatants, after taking breath, will renew the ſtruggle, or new parties engage in the conteſt; whether France, by force, or by intrigue, will attempt to conſummate what is begun; or whether ſhe will be ſo occupied at home as to neglect her work abroad; or whether her foreign and domeſtic affairs will be thought to go on beſt together as formerly, are queſtions of great intereſt, but not ſuſceptible of ſatisfactory anſwers at this moment.

Although we continually hear from the French of their tumultous joy at the ſucceſſes of their numerous Great Captains, and their innumerable troops, yet there is reaſon to believe, that in many reſpects their ſufferings have been greater than thoſe of the vanquiſhed. The atrocious crimes, the unheard of cruelties, and wanton proſligacy, which characteriſed their revolutionary movements, with all their conſequences, form a maſs and complication of guilt and diſtreſs, that cannot well be exceeded, and probably has not a parallel. —But France now boaſts of her happineſs compared with that of others; ſhe has almoſt arrived at the goal, while others, ſhe thinks, are deſtined to run the ſame circle of folly, which ſhe has nearly finiſhed. Her wounds are healing, while thoſe of others are beginning to feſter, and her wearineſs is exchanging for reptile, when their race begins. Frenchmen rejoice ſincerely, that they have paſſed the *tempeſtuous ſea*, to which they were drawn or driven, and have arrived, at laſt, in the *calm* latitudes. The *natural end* of the French Revolution ſeems to be not far diſtant.—They have got a government now of iron and ſteel, which they appear to approve; its real form is as ſimple as the mechanic's wedge, which nothing can reſiſt. Doubtleſs Bonaparte is viewed by the French as a great bleſſing to their country, in the wretched ſtate to which it was brought by predeceſſors. There is now order in France, and no injuſtice or oppreſſion is permitted, except what the government itſelf may chooſe to practiſe, and hitherto, this has been as a grain of ſand to a mountain, compared with what has been ſuffered in periods of the Revolution, preceding his reign. All the former governments, ſince 1791, have been ſtrong only to deſtroy,

In 1793 or 4, there is ſaid to have been, at one time, more than *four hundred thouſand citizens, impriſoned*, conſiſting chiefly of huſbandmen, merchants, and mechanics; and there were then *fourteen hundred thouſand ſoldiers* in the field. Hundreds of honeſt citizens were daily put to death, and this all-powerful government, as it was called, while it could deſtroy whom it pleaſed, could not, if it would, protect the life or property of *one innocent man*.—The ſtate of ſociety, under Bonaparte, is, in the opinion of the moſt ſenſible Frenchmen, therefore, that of perfect felicity, when contraſted with what has prophanely been called the Reign of Liberty. Their liberty, they ſay, was productive of only two days of real joy—one was the day on which it was obtained, and before they knew what it was;—the other was the day on which they got rid of it, *becauſe they knew what it was.*

[*N. E. Palladium.*]

Mrs. PICK

TAKES the liberty to inform the ladies of Georgetown and its vicinity, that ſhe has arrived from Philadelphia, with an

Elegant Aſſortment of Millinery,
Embroidery, Feathers, Plumes,
Perfumery, &c. &c.

Which will be diſpoſed of on moderate terms. Apply at Mr. Kertz's, oppoſite Mr. M'Laughlin's tavern.

N. B. Mrs. PICK expects to be in Alexandria, in the courſe of next week.

Dec. 23. eo3t

By virtue of a Deed of Truſt from Francis White and Margaret his wife to the ſubſcribers, to ſecure the payment of a ſum of money to Dr. James Craik of the town of Alexandria, will be expoſed to ſale for caſh, before the Coffee Houſe door in the ſaid town, on the firſt Monday in February next, at 12 o'clock in the day,

A Tract of LAND lying upon the North River on Cacapehon, in the county of Hampſhire, containing four hundred acres.

Another Tract adjoining it, containing twenty three acres.

Another Tract adjoining the firſt, containing one hundred and thirty one acres.

Another Tract adjoining the laſt, containing one hundred and twenty nine acres more or leſs.

On theſe tracts there is a large quantity of low grounds, equal to any in that county, a conſiderable proportion of the upland is arable, producing good crops of wheat and rye.

As it is preſumed perſons, inclined to purchaſe, will examine the premiſes, a further deſcription is unneceſſary. A title will be made upon payment of money.

JAMES KEITH
SAM. CRAIG.

Dec. 23. 61†

Public Notice.

THE juſtices who compoſe the Levy Court for the county of Alexandria, have appointed the 23d of this inſtant, (Dec.) to meet at the Court-Houſe, in order to receive all accounts which the law may authoriſe them to pay.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

SAMUEL BISHOP,

STATIONER and BOOKSELLER,

Respectfully informs the public that he has received a fresh supply of the following esteemed Medicines from Lee and Co. Baltimore, who have appointed him their only Vender in Alexandria.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

FOUR YEARS

Have scarcely elapsed since the introduction of HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES into general use, yet in this short period upwards of

One Hundred and Twenty Thousand

Persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation have received benefit from this extraordinary remedy, in various complaints arising from worms and from obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that slimy humor from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

The celebrity acquired by the Worm Lozenges, particularly in the city of Baltimore, renders the further publication of certificates in their favor, an unnecessary expence.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting, sour and bilious—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

Hamilton's
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalled in the cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fœtor albus, (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

The principal operations of this remedy is in the stomach, restoring the digestive powers, and sending from that organ new health and vigor into every part of the system; it enriches and purifies the blood without inflaming it; braces, without stimulating too violently the nervous system; strengthens the secretory vessels and the general habit; brings back the muscular fibres to their natural and healthy tone; and restores that nutrition which immoderate evacuations have destroyed, and whose loss had thrown the whole frame into langour and debility.

The Restorative is absolutely above all recommendation in removing those weaknesses and infirmities with which many females are afflicted, or of injurious consequences of difficult and painful labours.

The most obstinate seminal gleets, and the most distressing cases of fluor albus in females, fall particularly under the province of this restorative—speedily yield to its benign operation, and are radically cured, by correcting and purifying the acrimonious humors, restoring a proper degree of tension to the relaxed fibres, and strengthening the weakened organs.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for rheumatisms, gout, palsey, sprains and bruises, white swellings, old strains, and relaxations, numbness and weakness of the joints, stiffness of the neck, pains of the side, head ache, swelled face, frozen limbs, and every similar complaint. It prevents chilblains, or chopped hands, and the ill effects of getting wet or damp in the feet.

The extract is celebrated for removing cold & windy complaints in the stomach and bowels' flying pains, and other spasmodic affections.

The testimony of thousands, and daily experience, sufficiently prove the superiority of the above medicine over all others, in the cure of the maladies we have enumerated.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickley heat, premature wrinkles, &c. rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth.

The DAMASK LIP SALVE,
The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.
Dr. HAHN's CELEBRATED GENUINE
CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without given pain.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE EYE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of all kinds of Head Ache.
CHURCH's COUGH DROPS.
INFALLIBLE AGUE and FEVER DROPS,
For the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately concern, are informed that a supply has now been received of

THE PATENT
INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of several thousands who have been cured by this medicine (a great proportion of them after the skill of eminent physicians had proved ineffectual) demonstrate its efficacy in expelling the Venereal Poisons however deeply rooted in the constitution, and in counteracting those dreadful effects which often result from the improper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its surprising efficacy, its operation is so gentle that it is given to venereal patients in a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety, and performs a cure without disturbing the system, or producing any of those disagreeable effects inseparable from the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and with the least inconvenience possible.

ANDERSON's PILLS.
GOWLAND's LOTION.

☞ *A liberal allowance made wholesale purchasers by application to Lee & Co. Baltimore. Country Printers and Storekeepers will find it advantageous to keep a constant supply of the above Medicines, and will be treated with on liberal terms.—Lee & Co. will give the highest prices in cash for* BLACK SNAKE ROOT, GINSENG *and* BEE's WAX.

November 18.

☞ NOTE—The above Medicines are also sold by John Shaw, at the Post-Office, Leesburg.

STOCK in TRADE.

To be disposed of, the entire Stock of

KID, ELIOT & Co.

King street, Alexandria,

Consisting of

Hardware, Cutlery, Ironmongery, Crockery & Glass Ware, Paper Hangings, Paints, India Cottons, a few Groceries, and a variety of other articles.

All of which have been purchased on the best terms for Cash.

Liberal terms and credits will be given to any person wishing to purchase the whole Stock.

N. B. The copartnership of *Kid, Eliot and Co.* will cease on the 1st January next, by mutual consent. All persons having demands against the firm, are desired to to send in their accounts for payment—and all indebted to them are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers.

ROBERT KID,
SAMUEL ELIOT, jun.

Dec. 21. dtf J

LAW.

MERIT v. DEMERIT.

The Rival Clergy for Chaplainship to Congress.

For Sale at this Office,

The Clerical Candidates.

A POEM.

The above work is printed on fine wove paper, containing 36 pages, octavo, price 25 cents.

Dec. 3. d

COTTOM & STEWART

Have received, a large and general

ASSORTMENT of BOOKS

IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF

POLITE LITERATURE;

Amongst which, are the following:

JEFFERSON's Notes on Virginia, hot press'd, Ed. Kotzebue's Plays, 2 vols. Ladies' Musical Magazine, Park's Travels, Steuart's View of Society, Chesterfield's Letters, 4 vols. Culler's Practice of Physic, Wallis on Health, Paley's Philosophy, 2 vols. Gibson's Surveying, Moore's Navigation, by Blunt, Burns's Poems, Millot's Ancient History, 2 vols. Practical Education, 2 vols. Beauties of St. Pierre, Buchan's Family Physician, Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. Lee's [illegible], Paul Jones Trials, Burnford's Admiralty Reports, 2 vols. (to be continued) Gentleman and Ladie's Preceptor, 2 vols. Hunter, on the Blood, 2 vols. Caldwell's Memoirs, Willich's Lectures, Martin's Law of Nations, Vattel's Ditto, Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols. Edinburgh Dispensatory, Elegant Extracts, Constitutions, Zimmerman on Solitude, Ditto on National Pride, Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols Collection of Farces, 6 vols. Polite Education, Pooke's Pantheon, Junius's Letters, 2 vols. Guthrie's Geography, Knox's Education, 2 vols. Ditto Essays, 2 vols. Costigan's Travels, Cook's Voyages, 4 vols. Damberger's Travels, &c. &c.

NOVELS.

The Armenian, 2 vols. Montalbert, 2 vols. Antoinette, Tales of Wonder, (by Leivis) 2 vols. My Uncle Thomas, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Spirit of the Castle, Arthur Mervin, 2 vols. Clara Howard, Ormond, Weiland, Maid of the Hamlet, Vagabond, Sailor Boy, Athlin and Dimbayne, Romance of the Forest, 2 vols. Mysteries of Udolpho, 3 vols. Louisa, Julia and the Baron, Ghost Seer, Tale of the Times, 2 vols. Camilla, 5 vols. Evelina, 2 vols Monk, 2 vols. Family of Ortemburg, Negro, 2 vols. Black Valley, Ellen and Mordaunt, 2 vols. George Barnwell, Mountain Cottager, Children of the Abbey, 2 vols. Roachfort Family, Darcy, Emila de Varmont, Oakindale Abbey, The Fair Impostor, 3 vols. Edelfrida, 4 vols. Count de Hoensdern, 3 vols. Henrietta Mortimer, 2 vols. Fashionable Daughter, Count Gleichen, Emma Dorville, Scotch Heiress, 3 vols. Miss Battimore, 2 vols. Advertisement for a Husband, 2 vols. Wandering Islander, 2 vols. Cornelia Sedley, 4 vols. Tom Jones, 3 vols. Edward, by Moore, 2 vols. Mordaunt, by Ditto, 2 vols. Reuben an Rachell, Girl of the Mountains, 2 vols. Mystic Cottager, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, Common Prayer Books; Dilworth, Webster, Universal, Pearce, London, and Rational Spelling Books, Primers, and a large collection of Histories and Childrens' Books, Writing and Letter Paper, and Paper Hangings, Wafers, Quills, Ink Powder, Violin Strings, Playing Cards, Song Books, and Blank Books, &c. &c.

ALMANACS for the year 1802, by the groce, dozen, or single.

☞ Country Shopkeepers supplied on the lowest terms.

100 tons Plaister of Paris,
Jamaica Spirit,
Philadelphia loaf and lump Sugar in hhds and bls.
Lisbon Wine by the pipe or qr. cask,
1st and 2d quality James river Tobacco in kegs,
Coarse Salt——*For sale by*

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

☞ Two or three Mill Wrights, and two Journeymen Carpenters wanted immediately.

10mo. 26. 2p

BENNETT & WATTS

HAVE IMPORTED

In the Augusta from London, and Commerce from Liverpool, via Baltimore,

The following GOODS,

which completes their assortment for the season---viz.

Superfine cloths and kerseymeres,
5-4 and 6-4 broad cloths of every description,
4-4 and 7-8 plains,
7-4, 6-4 and 4-4 moleskin cut coatings,
Kerseys and hatterhicks,
2 trunks muffs, tippets and ermines,
1 box thread edgings, laces, and veils,
3 cases Irish lines,
2 do. do. sheetings and diapers,
3 trunks printed calicoes,
2 case table knives and forks,
White Chapel needles,
Fashionable buttons,
Silk shawls,
Cotton and silk hosiery,
11-8 and 6-4 cotton and linen check,
Threads, tapes and bobbins,
8, 10, 12, and 20d nails, &c. &c.

All of which will be round and open for sale in a few days on moderate terms, at the usual credit, by wholesale or retail.

Oct. 22 d1w2o

Wanted,

A steady and active GIRL, of good character, either white or black (though the former would be preferable) as a child's maid. To such as can come well recommended good pay will be given—None otherwise need apply. Enquire of the Printers.

December 12. co

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his store into the brick house adjoining Messrs. James Russell & Co's, where he has opened a neat assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Consisting of

Superfine, fine and coarse cloths, Kerseys, half thicks, flushings, coatings, Kendal cottons, flannels, baizes, rose and striped blanketts, cassimeres, swandowns, plaids and jerseys, fancy cord, velvets, sustains, stuffs, calicoes, Irish linens, shawls, check handkerchiefs, beds ticking, ticklenburg, osnaburg, &c.—Gentleman's fine hats of the newest fashion and of a very superior quality, felt do. by the case and by retail, children's coarse and fine do. shoes, kid, fluff, and leather slippers.—Loaf sugar, brown do. in barrels, coffee in bags and barrels, pepper and allspice, china and queen's ware, which are now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.

JOSHUA RIDDLE.

Oct. 16. d6w6o

Public Notice.

THE justices who compose the Levy Court for the county of Alexandria, have appointed the 23d of this instant, (Dec.) to meet at the Court-House, in order to receive all accounts which the law may authorise them to pay.

FOR SALE,

30 bls. BEEF, warranted to keep a three years' voyage,
30 kegs of SOUNDS and TONGUES.

Apply to

Wm. I. HALL.

Merchants Wharf, Nov. 28, d3tco

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

Alexandria, Dec. 19, 1801.

The Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that an election for 15 directors, will be held at the Court-House in this town, on Friday the 15th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the President and Directors.

J. B. NICKOLLS,
(21) eo12t Secretary.

Ten Dollars Reward,

For the apprehension of Negro *Winny*, about 14 years of age, of a yellowish cast, short in stature, stout made, eyes remarkably large, and of a sullen heavy look. When she ran off from the subscriber, on the evening of the 22d ult. she was barefooted, and had on a green and yellow colered short gown, and brown striped calimanco petticoat. Persons discovered harboring her after this notice will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

COLIN AULD.

Dec. 21. 1aw

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